of one thousand dollars each, when in fact Mr. Balley de livered to Mr. Wm. H. Bussell eight hundred and seventy od to Mr. Wm. H. Rassell eight hundred and seventy
One of the other two is accounted for by the corndence between Mr. Fitch and Mr. Balley, already
eld to. The reason why the remaining
is embraced in the abstract, and
included in the published list, is
ned by the evidence of Mr. Henry Beard, the fatty
todian of the bonds under Secretary Mc he had eas included in the published list, is explained by the evidence of Mr. Fieury Beard, the fair-ful castod and of the bonds under Secretary Mc he hard and seventy one bonds were embraced. The india and seventy one bonds were embraced. The india a bond handed to Mr. Fitch, as stated, was not on want 1 bond handed to Mr. Fitch, as stated, was not on want 1 bond handed to Mr. Fitch, as stated, was not on want 1 bordy, three Tennessee bonds to complete the eight is nidre and seventy missing, but our office book or list of bonds, as prepared by Mr. Bashey, indicated 144 as missing. The secretary directed us to include all the 144, as at that time some accertainty was felt whether there might not be more than 870 missing. The advertisement was prepared by basic, and before the full investigation by Mr. Isamond, Mr. Williamson and myself was completed." To avoid the inconvenience of referring to abstract "B," your committee will state that nibety nine of these bonds were issued by the State of Missouri for the St. Louis and from Mountain Ruttond, therety by the same State for the Hamibal and 81. Joseph road, one hundred and thirty for the North Missouri road, 25ty-one for the Missouri Pacific road, 25ty-one for the Missouri Pacific road, seventy-two by the State of North Carolina, dated January, 1856; one hundred and four by the same State, dated July, 1857; force hundred and infected by the same State, dated July, 1857; force hundred and four by the same State, dated July, 1857; force hundred and four by the same State, dated July, 1857; force hundred and four by the same State, dated July, 1857; force hundred and four by the same State, dated July, 1857; force by the same State,

Some difficulty occurred in the identification of the North Carolina bounds, several witnesses states that they held bends where numbers corresponded with those given in the printed list; and, as they had been field by themselves or by those from when they obtained them long offere those in the interior bepartment were abstracted, they inferred that the list was however. The solution of the cifinality or missuaderstanding may be found in this.—The state of North Carolina issued bounds to add in various exterprises, and they were divided into classes, each class bearing a different date, yet having a precisely smallar peries of numbers. A party might, therefore, hold a boad schooling to the the bonds would not be identical, occurse belonging to separate classes, designated by sufferent dates. There seems to have been no cause for similar mistakes in reference to the bonds issued by ofter states. There seems to have been no cause for similar mistakes in reference to the bonds issued by ofter states.

Withing H. Russell in the head of the house of Rossell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions ever the Western and Southwestern plane. Mr. Rossell stated to the committee this he had heard in New York of such a man as Mr. Bailey, although he did not exactly remember his name, who had been in that city to sell Chriqui securities and Flourida bonds—the inter for str. Valles, a Senator from that State. When asked from whom he received his information, he gave the answer usually resurted to its such cases—viz.—He co. 14 not remember. The next heard of Mr. Russell is that he is en his way from New York to Washington, in company with Luke less, its, a banker of the latter city. Mr. Les was feed on the provided that the had heard of a man in Washington by the finish and provided the three of Some one that could massit him fMr. Russell make known to disorder not bleave, who was a relation of Gooden of Finish, and of the provided the suppose he was the ma and Mr. Bulley were engaged in rifling the indum true bend sale; that they so confessed to him; that he has covered as so with them on the subject, and that he co

never be publicly known that the analysis of a flord kind entire examption from responsibility in connection, with the transactions your committee have inquired into. Mr. Les did not introduce Mr. Railey to Mr. Raseell, nor does he state that he appeined for them a place of himself in the War inpuried into them a place of himself in the War inpuried in them as place of himself in the War inpuried for them a place of himself in the War inpuried for them a place of himself in the War inpuried for them as the war in the little and left days of that July. It was protoally on the 13th easy of that month. The cheef clark of the War Department, sometiment of the war in the little easy of that month. The cheef clark of the War Department, sometiment of the little easy of that month. The cheef clark of the War Department, sometiment of the little easy of the war in the little easy of the war in the little easy of the department, and the little easy of the department of the little easy of the little e

that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed.

As a part of the evidence adduced is found a communication from Mr. Bailby, dated December 1, 1860, addressed to the Hou. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, containing a statement that a portion of the heads constituting the ladian Trais Fond, amounting to \$870,000, were no longer in his possession. This confession was on the 1810 of December placed in the hands of Mr. Wagner, with the request that it should be delivered to the Secretary of the interior five days before the expiration of his term of office, or, as Mr. Wagner understood it, due days before the 4th of March. On the 20th of the same month Mr. Bailey addressed a note to Mr. Wagner, should be given to the Secretary of the Interior from North Carolina. Mr. Thompson arrived on the afternoon of the 221 of fiscenber.

No. Thompson arrived on the atternous of the 221 of its cember.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR THE MEDICINESS.

On the evening of that day the acceptances is seed by the War Department and the receipts given for the bonds by Mr. Russell were handed to Mr. Thompson, at the office of the Prendent, in the executive musion, by the Hon. H. M. Rice, United States Senator from Munesota. No earlier intimation of the abstraction had reached Mr. Thompson. Your committee, not designing to examine Mr. Butley as a witness, caused a subpens to be served upon Mr. Eice to appear before them. He declined to obey it. The Chairman then addressed him a note, explaining that he had been inadvertently summoned, and politicly requested his attendance. To this he replied that he would answer any question that might be propounded to him in writing. Seeing that he stood so pertinactionary on his privilege as a Senator, it was not thought consistent with the day of the committee or dignity of the itomac to press any further inquiries, unless the House shall so order. Had the original intention of withhelding from the Secretary all knowledge of the fraud until within a few days of the 4th of March been carried out, the canfusion incident to a change of a innistinative officers would have prevented prompt investigation, and seprived Mr. Hompson of the means of immeeting defence.

Alternor wither the Carles of a forethough, prodent to avoid detection, made up his stock account for the current year, showing on its face that all the bonds were such you had cutted the acity disclosure of the fraud.

It will be observed, that while Mr. Balley's statement is dated becomber! I, 1860, and embraces the entire number of bonds, and days the would of July as the time at which he entire the product of the fraud.

It will be observed, that while Mr. Balley's statement is dated Recember 1, 1860, and embraces the nature of the abstraction was identical with the date of the issue acceptance which was issued by the War Department to the day the last bounds where

& Co. Richmond, Va. (witness G. A. Meigs), Miscouris.

— Stitchell, Schonectary, N. V., from one to three state not mentioned (Noiga witness).

— Sanders, Haydensville, Mass, one to three, state not given (Neiga witness).

Jos. G. King & Sons, New York city (J. G. King witness).

Sark, Pooge & Co., New York city (witness L. C. Clark.) 2.000 C. Chak).
Capt. Porter, New York city (Matthew Morgan withers)
Jerome Philippia & Co., New York city, parch ased with knowledge of their character (J. H. Garland withers).
W. T. Coleman & Co., New York city (Coleman

witness)... Geo, Smith, Chicago (A. Campbell witness)

Total.

A few other bonds were ascertained to have been pur-

other parties and by other individuals, which are not in-cluded in the above statement.

THE APPROACHS OF MR. RESSELL REFORE THE COMMITTEE.

At an early stage of our proceedings, and before the examination of any witnesses, your committee designated two of their number, the Chairman and the Hon.

Mr. Thomas, to consult with Robert Ould, Feq. United States his rist Attorney for the District of Columbia, in reference to the abstraction of the boards and the legal questions connected therewith. That officer advised that the testimony of both Mr. Railey and Mr. Russell should be taken.

reference to the abstraction of the bonds and the legal questions connected therewith. That officer advised that the textimony of both Mr. Railey and Mr. Russell should be laken.

RISERIA'S REBINSS MAN RAKES MEETER CASEN.

An important diners, Mr. Acrone B. Simpson, who would be found in New York, it was expected could not be obtained. Behad acted in that tip as the confidential business ogen of Raisel, May rea Waddell, and knew, it was behavior and the destile of their business repeated with the destile of their business repeated with the destile of their business repeated in the destile of their business repeated in the destile of their business repeated in the destile of their business research to destine a destile of the business of the business and estile of the business of the manual time of the destination of the business of the manual time of the destination of the seven him since about the day following Mr. Russell a arrest, and as no trace of him has set been accovered, it evident that he chemided or anovalest binasel to acoust the resonationity of his acts, and on appetrance before the consulties or the courts.

In view of this circumstance, and of the advise given by the District Attorney, and under the belief that unless a full statement could be made for the facus in relation to the said fraud," as was required by the resolution of the House, it was determined to afford Mr. Russell an opportunity of appearing before the roomnitiee. Frevious to his appearance it has been decided to leave it optional with himself to answer or not, as he might elect. This purpose will plainly appear from the following extract from the record of the proceedings, page 981.—

Wm. H. Russell appear from the following extract from the record of the proceedings, page 981.—

Wm. B. Russell appear from the following extract from the record of the proceedings, page 981.—

Mr. Russell—I am anxious to make a full statement of the whole transaction in writing, and have you spread it at length on your record. I sak that as a circ permission" of the committee.
MR. RISSELL CORNERED--HE ASSS EMB TO CONSELT HIS

he he states, by he attorpeys, "to hight after he account permission" of the committee.

MR. RESELL CONNECT—HE ASSECTION TO CONSULT HE COUNTIL CONNECT.

Various interregatories were proposed, which were premptly and freely answered. But other asked, "Did you car, direction and activety, five to any person any consideration, or make to any person any trained, for tereious rendered to non consecute with your business with the War Department." Mr. Reseal de lined to respond before consulting with he counsed.

Upon this suggestion the examination was at once suppended. On the 22d of December he again appeared, and was reminded of what had been said to him on a previous occasion, and more fully admonstrated that he was not required to answer any questions. He was also advised that his examination would be waived if he destred it, in whole or in port, and that if he so elected, his evidence already given would be expanged. The act of Congress, approved January 24, 1857, entitled on him for effectually to enforce the attendance of wilnesses on the summons of either house of Congress, and to compel them to discorer testimony," was then shown to Mr. Russell, and after reading it he requested further time to advise with his counsed. Before leaving the committee room, however, he stated, in reply to a question, that he understood the statute, and that it had been explained to him previously to he safety he safety as an answer to the question that had been previously proposed to him, and requested that it should be placed upon the record. He let it with the committee, and no further questions were proposed. This instrument, though not properly belonging to the record of our proceedings, is transmitted to the flouse for its inspection as one of the accompanying papers. On examination it will be found to be, not an answer to the question that had been asked as introductory to more important evens, but an elaborate effort made by Mr. Russel, with technical advisces and long a commany of the conditions of the conditions as and

the material statements therein contained are wholly incorrect. It is not true, as he alieges, "that he was not recompelled," as declared within the scope of our inquiries. Stather is it ness "that he will, and was not "compelled," as declared by the title of the act, "to discover testimony," nor was he "required," as expressed in the body of the law, to give his evidence. Your committee, therefore, while they are constrained to consider the Course adopted by Mr. Rus sell as a confession of his moral guilt, do not deem it within their province to anticipate or prejudge a question of law which may arise in legal prosecutions.

This actual was the state of the subordinate officers of the interior Department, in the subordinate officers of the laterior Department, in the subordinate officers of the laterior Department, in the abstraction of bends, was noted known, it was discovered at the rame time that acceptances unauthorized by law, and decoptive and fraudulent in their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War in favor of Meerre, Russell, Majors & Waddell, As a portion of these are inseparably connected with the history of the bend emberdement, it is proposed draft to inquire into the cincumstances attending their issue.

Is a proposed to the subordinate of the subordinate officers, had then on he condition that there shouls be deposited with him, in their place, the socoptances of Governor Floyd, as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, had then on hand seven houdred and thirty use thousand officers of 1801. (Cope of the Hom. Jacob Thompson). The amount of the burden of the Hom as a state of the last delivery of burden and of the result in the conditional and payables ont of the our number of massell, Myors & Waddell for 1801. (Cope of the last delivery of burden and of the possession of Mr. Ralley. There are therefore nothing to make up an asceptance, bearing of the the subordinate and committee of a latter of the item of the subordinate of the last delivery of burden had been assessed to get the papers he issed into circulation.

showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the papers he issued into circulation.

None may \$6,000,000 or accentances issued. In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your committee deep if their duty to state all the facts they have been able to discover as fully as possible. They amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$6,179,595. Add thereto the conditional acceptances which have already been threwn back upon the government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is \$6,977,395. This certifinate is bused upon data turnished by the department. It appears therefrom that acceptances to the amount of \$810,000 were returned to the department for cancellation. Mr. Russell, however, claims to have returned only \$200,000 as \$250,000. He further states that the acceptances which he did return were those which had matured in his own pocket, and could not, therefore, be negotiated. But this assertion is positively contradicted by the endorsements on the returned scooptances, and by the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Pepartment. From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that generating the state that it was the habit of Gov. Floyd to issue acceptances at the department, or at his home, or at whatever pince the happened to be, and other considerations, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the \$840,000 should be acquired from the sum heretover states. The that it was the habit of Gov. Floyd to issue acceptances at the department, or at his hone, or at whatever place he happened to be, and other considerations, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the \$8.0,000 should be adonated from the sum heretories state! The probability is that when the acceptances were returned to Gov. Floyd by Mr. Rossell he accepted others at the same-time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supportion that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered. Upon this hypothesis the \$810 600 must be deducted from \$6,179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department. This would have of them, so far as is shown by the records of that department, \$3,339,395 still in circulation. Add to this amount \$708,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is \$6,131,395. Here, then, conditional acceptances or be assumed in some way by the government.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE ACCEPTANCES.

The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States, wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase, Insemuch, however, as the amount of those that have been traced directly into the heads of precent holders constitutes but a small fraction of the sum still unaccounted for, and as owners are daily filing additional claims at the War Department, it is decemed unaccessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered acceptances, of to make other mention of them than to refer to the papers relating thereto presented by the War Department, and to the general evidence.

It is proper, however, to remark in the connection, that while your committee do not deem it acceptances in the papers relating thereto presented by the War Department, the day of the fact of the count of the connection of the counter of the counter of the papers made and the state and counter of the papers that the paper of th

ect.
Q. Does it not exceed \$5,060,000? A. I no not recoived.
Q. Does it not exceed \$5,060,000? A. I not not received all an impression on my part.
Q. Can you state that you have not received his acceptances to an amount exceeding \$6,000,000. A. I don't think I have.
Q. How much less than \$6,000,000 can you say was the amount? A I will not fix the amount; I know it was very large, I know it was millions.
Q. Will you fix any amount short of six millions which you can say covers it? A. I do not thing it reaches four millions.

millions.

Q. Cau you state to the committee within a half million of dollars the amount of the acceptances of Governor Floyd which you have paid? A. No, sir, I cannot; we have certainly paid upwards of \$3.000.000, and probably \$3.500.000, and cancelled them or retired them.

Q. Does \$3,500.000 cover the amount? A. I cannot say positively.

have certainly paid upwards of \$3,000,000, and probably \$3,000,000, and encocled them or retirecthem.

Q. Does \$3,000,000 cover the amount? A. I cannot say positively.

Q. Can you have a sum which you can be positive does cover the amount? A. I am sure we have paid \$2,000,000.

Q. Are you sure you have paid and cancelled \$3,000,000?

A. Well, I am pretty confident in my own mind that we have.

Q. Can you state any amount larger than that which you are consident in your own mind was paid and cancelled? A. No, sit.

Q. Du you pay and cancel Governor Floyd's accentance to an amount isager at the outside than \$3,500,000.

A. I think that \$3,500,000 will cover the sum; I am very consident in my own mind that it will.

Mr. Russell thes stated that besides the acceptances be had used, and those still remaining in his possession (the latter connewhat less than \$2,000,000 in amount), (evernor Floyd gave him others which he returned unused to the War Department. If credence is to be given to these explanations, the amount of acceptances and unused to these explanations, the amount of acceptances is in these explanations, the amount of acceptances are so vague, runniling and unsatisfactory, and he shows nuch piter ignorance of the Cetalle of his breitees, and

such incapacity or unwillingness to make an exhibit of his affairs, that your committee have considered it much safer to base their conclusion upon the records farnished by the War Department. These records are themselves of a character too peculiar to be passed without comment. Providing the peculiar to be passed without comment. Providing the control of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department, it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper only, as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other chury was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the 578,600 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Bailey's hands, and that immediately after the discovery of the abatraction of the conds (iov. Floyd went to his office and directed him (Mr. Ivvin) to enter an order of cancellation of these acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper, as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been saued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Incoh Thousann, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the abstracted honds, an order of cancellation at such a time was simply an order against the government. Had the acceptances been held by other parties the order would have been equally faths, for if legally issued it could not now hidste them.

It also appears from the records of the War Department, that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of milkons of didner, lineself, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract in money from the government. The aggregate amount of the payments or one need their contract in money from the made "ran against unexamel money," and was designed to give them (the contracters) "the ordit of the payments or cone reed nimed to see that they were when made appropriate them that he made any loquiry about the payments or cone reed nimed to see that they were when made appears to the money of the money of the money of the money of th the testimenty of Gen. Johnson, of the army, and to a detailed statement presented to the assumation, the amounts of the carnings and payments will more fully appear. It would, perhaps, be sufficient to say upon this point that Mr. Russell acknowledges that there is now hit a small sum due his true for correct earnings, but it was considered desirable to remove all uncertainty from this question and to a weat such that was considered desirable to remove all uncertainty from this question for the War Department for extra services, and whether any claim for such services had ever been paid by that department, and a correspondence when accordingly had with the present Secretary of War, the flom levels Holt, who referred the letter of the committee to demental J. E. Johnson, Quantermaster General, and Colonel J. P. Taylor, acting Commissary of General Substateme. It will be seen from their repairs that no such claim has ever been made or allowed. General Johnson, however, states that there is an account a nonuting to \$27.370.41 still suspended, which the late Secretary of War directed to be related by a distillowante of \$3,125.62. He also states the sum due then on the 4th of January last, upon current earnings, to be \$23,750.49, from which must be deducted \$15,000 for a duplicate payment. This amount was ascertanced by telegraphing to Leavenweigh, at which place the accounts of Russen, Majors & Waddel are kept; and 3though it may not method other earnings in New Mexico, it cannot be largely increased. The facts, therefore, are that Russell Majors & Waddell nat only absorbed all the some carned by them under their entracts, and sold all the bonds they received from Mr. Bailey, but also raised very large sum of money upon the a coptument of the late Secretary of War.

The information thus planing presented seems to demand that some mention should be made of the committee. In his letter occurs this passage: "Within the four years since I have presided over this department, by a money for a different contralitation of

tectmony of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senstor from Louislana:—

INFORTANT INSTINACY OF SENATOR REVIAMIN
Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the committee, and testified with commendable and courteous frankness, states that during the first sension of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months age, be was written to by the actoracy of buncan, Shorman & Co., of New York, and his opinion requested as to the legality of neceptances issued by Gov. Floyd to Russell, Majors & Waddell. It was mentioned in that letter that these "drafts," as they were then called, were obserted for negotiation with the assurance that they were issued with the approbation of the President and Attorney General. Mr. Benjamin visited the President and summitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter; that they had been issued without any knowledge of his; that he did not know by viruse of what has they were issued, but that he (Mr. Benjamin) might rely that if Gov. Floyd had issued them he had issued them preparing a summan of the President and Co., Floyd by a secretain by virtue of what lew he was acting. In pursuance of this suggestion, Mr. Benjamin called on Governor Floyd, and was informed by burn that the matter had not been submitted to the Altor. to him (Gov. Feyd) to assectain by virtue of what lew he was acting. In pursuance of this suggestion, Mr. Penjamin called on Governor Floyd, and was interned by him that the matter had not been submitted to the Attorney General, as was stated; that the drafts were issued in pursuance of a long established custom of the office; that he was not aware of any law actually arthorizing their issue, that he would injure into it, that the trains for transportation which they had contrasted to send from St. Louis to Utah had actually started on their way; that the payments were to be made, under the contract, in instalments, as the trains arrived at different points, and that having received intelligence of the notical departure of the trains he had accepted in advance of their arrivals at the intermediate point, having a certainty that they would arrive. "I suggested to him," says Mr. Benjamin, "that I thought he was acting imprudently—that if any accident should happen to those trains by attacks by Indians or any other cause, and they should fall to arrive, it would be impossible for him to pay the acceptances upon intelligence of that fact, and that that would give good reusen for complaints and investigations which would be injurious to him, and I urged him to discontinue the practice. The days of zerocords I revised a note from him informing me that he was alliged for the frank statement I had made to him, and that, pan reflection, he had determined that he would accept no note."

GOVENOR FIOND CONTINUES HIS OLD HABIT.

R has been shown that, contrary to the assertion of Governed.

more."

GOVERNOR FIOND CONTINUES HIS OLD HARM.

R has been shown that, contrary to the assertion of Governor Floyd, no practice of touring acceptances had ever prevailed in the War Department precious to its investigation by kinned that is selected these acceptances for the contrary of the selected to the way to the contrary of the could in the War Department precious to the construction by himself, thus as search there accepts the product of the country o

manify to the Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

J. N. MofRits, Chairman. PERMANY, 1561.

The Extension of the Central Park.

The Extension of the Central Park.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Earnard.

Fm. 9.—The Court in its decision upon the question of retaing the costs of the Central Park extension, rendered this morning, says.—The motion for a retaxation of the costs must be granted. I am unable to find any authority for the County Clerk to act as a taxing offices.

For the purpose of having a proper examination into the charges, I have determined to refer the matter to J-hn B. Harkin, Esq., to take proof as to the performance of the services, the reasonableness of the charges, and report the same to this Court, together with his opinion thereon.

Movements in Real Estate.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

The Fifth Ward Moscum Hotel, s. w. corner West
Broadway and Franklic st. 25x84 \$25.000

House and lot on the n. w. corner West Broadway
and Beach s. 54 and 38 1207.5 and 548 15,700

Stiery brick a and ict feeth stated s. s. cor.

Brach and and ict feeth stated s. c. cor.

Brach and and ict feeth stated s. c. cor.

Shoomed Array IN THE PARK. - the upper end of the Fark, in the reighborhood of the brown stone court house, was the scere of a lively affray yesterday forenoon, be tween John Kerrigan, of the Croton Auqueduct Department on one side, and Fatty Welch, proprietor of a drink-

ing saloon, on the other. Pistole, propried on both sides, but none of the bails took effect. After two rounds had been fired, policeman Cowan, of the sixth presinct, onne up are executed the parties to the Fombs. Nother of the principals were willing to enter a complaint, however, and so the matter was discussed by the magnitude. The fraces grew out of a difficulty at a bail on Friday night, on which occasion Welsh is said to have been the aggressive.

A LUCKY Discovery —About cleven o dock on Monday night, se private watchin in Cavanagh was passing through Maiden lane, he noticed that the window shades Mesers, Henle Brothers' premises, No. 26, were not low ered as usual. Suspecting that there might be burglars in the store, he called policemen froy and McDanough, of the Second'precinct, to the spot, and called their attention to the fact. After some deliberation, it was agreed that they should procure a key to the outer door and search the premises. Upon according to the third floor the officers found the door of Heale Brothers' office firealy secured from within. Not knowing how to effect an entrance, they sent the watchman to the proprietors house, resolving meanwhile to keep a strict guard on the premises until his return. Proy took his position near the office door, while McDonough acted as sentined upon the sidewalk. Scarcely hat the policemen taken their positions when the office door flew open and out rushed two men intent on making their way down states. One of the fellows, named Cauries Grock, was seazed upon the instant by officer Troy. The other burglar, named George Turner, made his way down states, but here McDonough put a stop to his gallen by fastening the street door upon him. The prisoners were promptly conducted to the Second ward station house, and searched in the usual manner. On the person of Grock, was found a heavy gold heating watch, \$100 and a isnated revolver, while Turner had a lot of skeeten keys and other burglarious histoments. Upon examining Mesta. Henle Brothers' office the officers found that the burglars had made extensive preparations for blowing open a zefe which contained over \$10,000 worth of damands. On the floor they found an iron drill, with two bits, one for piercing wood and the other for iron, a screwdiver, pair of appears, a homey, two drill, with two bits, one for piercing wood and the other for iron, a screwdiver, pair of appears, a homey, two drill, with two bits, one for piercing wood and the other for iron, a screwdiver, pair of appears, a homey, two drill, with two bits, one for piercing wood and the other for iron, a screwdiver, pair of appears, a homey, two drill, with two bits, one for piercing wood and the ot ered as usual. Suspecting that there might be burglar in the store, he called policemen Troy and McDanough, o

G.H. Shaw, and C.A. Dorr, of Button; Misses Julia and Margaret Evans, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Chrosden Betel.

Chreaden Petel.

Major F. Dodge and wife, of Washington; G. Dushiel, of Memphas; J. N. Gamevell, South Carolina, S. Will, of Cleveland; G. S. Adams, of Rye, are stopping at the Metrepointan Hotel.

Gov. Buckingham, of Cameeticut; Capt. Dawson, of the United States Army; W. E. Mahew, Baltimore; A. B. James, Ogdensburg; Osgood Bradley and family, of Massa mustis, are stopping at the Assor House.

Massa Justits, are stopping at the Assor House.

M. Skat, of Vermont; Samuel M. Rainebeck, of New York; C. Wilsen, of Alabama; M. Baltevin, of Norsh Carolina, and C. M. Mitchell, of Waterbury, Conn., are stopping at the Laiatge House.

Robert Ould and W. W. Corceran, of Washington; Capt. Robinson and Frank Huger, of the United States Army; T. W. Hommas, of London, C. W.; T. D. Archbald, of Sydney, and J. J. Monell, of Newburg, are stopping at the Breveert House.

F. C. Clark and C. E. Smith, of Philadelphia; Henry Byant and E. Kent, of Boston; L. H. Huntington, of

F. C. Clark and C. E. Smith, of Philadelphia; Henry Bryant and E. Kent, of Boston; L. H. Huntington, of Washington; J. J. Magraw, of Connecticut, and F. B. Cooley, of Chicago, are stopping at the Everett House. A. A. Paton, of Halifax; F. A. Left and G. P. Osborn, of Boston; A. F. Harvey and W. T. Carrington, of Virginia; R. D. Slevin and E. Wilder, of Kentucky, and T. C. Lewis and wife, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

lewis and wite, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nichelas Hotel.

Bev. W. G. Anderson, of Cape Town, C. G. H.; E. Boynton, J. Harishorn and J. H. White, of Boston; E. M. Smith, of Rochester; C. J. Bowen, of Chicago; M. D. Stark, of Cincinnat; C. C. Carpenter and Leedemant Schook, U. S. N.; J. I. Hardee, of Savannah, and A. M. Leslie, of Miscouri, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. W. McCreery, U. S. A., John Janney, Virginia; Hon. Moses McDonald and Hon. W. K. Kimbell, Maryland; S. C. Ranson, A. C. M. Pennington, J. S. Courad, A. J. Foard, R. O. Tyler and G. S. Hartsoff, U. S. A.; Hen. W. B. Preston, Virginia; Judge Allen, Massachusetts; Commander Ward, U. S. N., are in Washington.

Americans registered at Mesars. Sherbette, Kane & Co. S. Paris, January 12:—Mr. J. A. J. Nafie, New York; Henry Lazarus and lady, Philadelphia; Win. E. Baker and lady, Philadelphia; Win. E. Baker and lady, Poston, E. Lincolm and lady, Philadelphia; J. S. Paridge and family, A. Van Bergen, New York; George, J. Roendell, San Francisco; Theodore Heard, Boston; C. W. River and lady, U. S. A.; H. C. Southwisk and lady, New York; Win. F. Roelossen, Cincinnati; Dr. L. P. Rossell, Dr. Chas, Phelps, New York.

The President elect was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and was therefore fifty two years of age yesterday.

It is not the intention of General Cass to leave Washington before the 6th of March, being determinent to see President Lincoln inangurated. He says is is the last ceremony of the kind he shall probably ever see.

John McKinney, late Treasurer of Michigan, charged with the embezzlement of moneys of the State, was ar-

John McKinner, late Treasurer of Michigan, charged with the embezzlement of moneys of the State, was arrested at Lansing, on Monday, and held in \$25,000 recognizances to appear for examination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY, Feb. 12-6 P. M. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:-

Total for the week. ..\$1,028,482 1,404,754 2,634,873
Previously reported. 4,749,918 7,378,480 13,432,934 Since January 1...\$5,778,400 8.783,244 16,096,967

The continued excess over last year-still about 100 per cent-accounts, in part, for the condition of the foreign exchange market, Such a movement of produce from this port to Europe as has taken place since last September is without precedent, and the firmness of the foreign markets in the face of the large receipts from here is equally unparalleled. We recommend exporters to be cautious; England cannot go on forever taking two and a half millions of produce per week from New York, to say nothing of the exports from Poston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile and New Orleans, without a tremendous fall in prices some

day.

The collapse in foreign exchange is the event of the day. This afternoon the best bankers' bills were sold at 1041/2, and first rate mercantile bills sold at all kinds of rates, from 103 to 104. Some very good bills could not be sold at all. Yet there is very little exchange in the market, and a slight increase of demand would soon put up the rate. The indications are, we regret to say, that we are on the eve of another dead lock in the foreign exchange market, caused by the vast disproportion between our imports and our exports. Our foreign importers owe so little to Europe, and there is so much difficulty in raising money on mercantile paper, especially jobbers', that the wheels of the commercial machine threaten once more—as early in December last-to come to a stand still through the excess of the country's wealth. The remedy must be more purchases of bills by our foreign bankers, with orders for returns in specie. At the present rate of exchange, after allowing for freight, insurance; commissions and long interest, there is a very handsome profit still remaining on the importation of gold from Europe. How the collapse in foreign exchange will suit our European friends is a topic of much anxious speculation. It will, in all probability, take them unawares; and, coupled with the advices of the probable enactment of the Morrill tariff, must, one would suppose, lead to a good deal of embarrass-

The stock market was strong to-day, and prices advanced all round. Several members of the board are advised by their political friends at Washington that the pending difficulty will be adjusted be fore many days clapse; and as in that event it is natural to suppose that the abundance of money, the low prices of stocks and the large railway traffic in the West would lead to a revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange, the knowing ones seem to be buying in advance. Thus we have to report to-day an advance of 3 per cent in Illinois Central, 21/4 in Galena, 2 in Erie, 21/4 in Rock Island, 2 in Michigan Central, 2 in Hudson and 2 in Toledo. All these roads are earning a good deal of money; on some of them as, for instance, the Illinois Central—the traffic is enormous. In the month of January that road moved 70,000 tons of freight. Had it not been for the present crisis the

stock would probably have been far above par-State stocks were all better to-day. Tennessees advanced 114, mainly on the news of the triamph of the Union party at the election: Virginias 1, and Missouris 1%. Some State stocks and governwents have come from Europe for sale; but, as a general rule, it is contrary to all experience to expect Europeans to sell their American stocksin consequence of the decline. Europeans tuva riably sell on a rising and buy on a feliing market. This afternoon the market was strong, and stocks closed firm, the following being the quotations:-- United States 5's ('74), 87 a 88; Virginia 6's, 76 a 34; Tennessees, 72 a 73; Missouri 6's, 66½ a 24; Canton, 14½ a 15½; Comberland Coal preferred, 7½ a 85½; Pacific Mail, 80 1/ a 80; New York Central, 743, a 3/2; Erie, 33 a 2: Fudsor River, 44% a 45 Harlem, 1614 a 1/2: do. preferred, 412, a 3/2; Reading, 44 a 3/4; Michigan Central, 57% a 34; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 153/4 a 3/4; do. guaranteed, 333/4 a 14; Panama, 114 a 115; Illinois Central, 79 a 1/2; Galena and Chicago, 72% a 73: Cleveland and Toedo, 24 a 14: Chicago and Rock Island, 58% a 1/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 711/4 a 72.

The following was the business of the Sub-Trea-It is probable that the trial of ex-Secretary

Floyd, on charges growing out of the illegal issue by him of acceptances to army contractors, will develope the most astounding frauds ever brought to light in this country. Mr. Floyd is said to have issued about six millions of dellars worth of these acceptances, which were sold in this and other markets at very high rates of interest. Some of the acceptances are said to have found their way to Europe. What became of them ultimately we shall not probably know until the trial takes place. Some, doubtless, were duly met and paid out of the appropriations made by Congress. It is alleged that others were paid out of the proceeds of the bonds stolen from the Interior De pertment; and a large portion are still believed. to be affort in the hands of innocent parties. The form of the acceptances was such that no predent business man would have been likely to buy them; still, from the fact that over six millions are said to have been put in circulation, it is clear that not a few capitalists were deluded by the high sounding title of the Secretary of War. The trial will take a high rank among our couses celebres. The Security Fire Insurance Company has de

clared its usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on demand. The steamer Arizona, from Brazos, with \$111,000 in specie, arrived at New Orleans yesterday. The Chicago Tribune, under date of Friday

evening, remarks:--Exchange opened easy this morning. Bankers sold freely to each other, and were unwilling to pay for floating exchange more than 6 a 6 1; but the demand increasing, in the afterneous several of them were free buyers at 62; and the market sheed from. The current selling rate for the day has been seven per cent premium. There is no change in the general money market of the city. Business is moving along quietly, with abundance of means in the hands of bankers to discount all the legitimate paper that offers.

At New Orleans, on Monday, evening, Palyarare.

At New Orleans, on Monday evening, February 4, exchange was quoted as follows :-

4, exchange was quoted as follows:—
The counter rate for checks on New York uniform at 1/4 discount. Outside drawers sold at 1/2 a 1/4 discount down to 3/2 a 3/4 discount. Double Al thirty days sight sold at 2/2 a 1 discount; sixty days sight at 2 discount. Sixtling—Clear bills at 165, and cliered very freely at from that to 165/4, with sales at 163/2 a 165/2 little with documents attached at 164 and other sales at 162/2 a 166 and 163/4. The rate on Paris, direct, 5.40 a 5.37/4.

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:-

The Michigan Southern road carned the first The Menigan week in February :- 929,555 67 1860 25,468 00

Increase..... \$3,097 87 The Galena road carned in the first week o February:-The Cleveland and Toledo read for the same week gives :--Increase...... \$1,373

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., by all the railroads leading out of this city during the past week were as follows:-

lows:—

Reviced. Shipped.

Ficur, bbis. 16,034 21,064
Wheat bushels 84,574 16,148
Corn, bushels 159,213 1,936
Oats, bushels 11,700 10
Rye, bushels 11,700 10
Rye, bushels 7,466 1,900
Barley, bushels 10,200
Cut meats, lbs 11,283 2,286,308
Lard, lbs 142,839 999,768
Tallew, lbs 144,772 30,334
Live hogs, number 1,322 7,844
Live hogs, number 1,322 7,844
Beef cattle, number 2,343 1,522
The total receipts of flour since January 1, 1861, amount to 106,248, against 37,789 bbis, during the corresponding time in 1800; of wheat, 594,665 bushels, against 22,244
bushels in 1860; of hogs, live and arcsessed, 124,242, against 49,785 in 1860; of beef cattle, 10,851, against 6,383 in 1860.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. ASHER—The market was steady and prices unchanged bile the sales embraced small lots of pots at 5 1-16c. while the sales embraced small lots of pots at 6 1-16c., and of pearls at 5 1.

Beraturus - Four - The market was heavy and easier